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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

Name of Candidate			
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पत्रिका में सूचनाएं देना अनिवार्य है (नाम, प्रश्न-कोड कोड, टेस्ट कोड आदि)।
1(a)	10		2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI. एक उत्तर देने हैं अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में दो हैं।
1(b)	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2(a)	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रश्न प्रश्न/भाग के लिए कितनी मारके दिए गए हैं।
2(b)	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. उत्तरों को उत्तर देने वाले माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए। प्रवेश उत्तरपत्र पर उल्लेख प्रदान किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-उत्तर-पत्रिका (अनुसूची) प्रश्निका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अधिक निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। अनधिकृत माध्यम के प्रतिक्रियाएं प्रदान किये जाने के लिए नहीं उत्तर दिए जा सकते हैं।
3(a)	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
3(b)	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. प्रश्न पत्रिका में किसी भी पृष्ठ का पृष्ठ या उसकी भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6(a)	10		
6(b)	10		
6(c)	10		
7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

- 1. Contextual Competence
- 2. Content Competence
- 3. Language Competence
- 4. Introduction Competence
- 5. Structure - Presentation Competence
- 6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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Date: - Nov 27, 2022
Test Code: - 1827

Section-A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

Morality is a personal compass that helps one decide what is right or wrong, acceptable or unacceptable. Public morality refers to morality at a larger level.

Ashoka preached 'Dhamma' to guide morales of himself as well as others with following key learnings:-

- ① Renouncing war as a means to Conquer. This is extremely relevant in today's world.
- ② Practice of tolerance.
- ③ Restraint against non-violence.
- ④ Truth should be a value to be vouched for.

Relevance for Public Servants

- ① Helps them decide what is right thing to do in a circumstance.

- ② Teaches them to not practice corruption in public life.
- ③ Peaceful approach is promoted towards life.
- ④ Helps one decide the 'code of ethics' for himself/herself.
- ⑤ Helps them uphold public trust by truthfulness, honesty, integrity, respect and fairness.

Hence, Ashoka's Dhamma weren't only significant in promoting Buddhism but it's relevant in everyday life of public servants as well.

(b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss.

Corporate governance refers to practices that ensure that a company is governed in the best interest of all stakeholders.

The framework of corporate governance generally revolves around economic efficiency. However, an effective climate governance structure would ensure:-

- ① Sustainable growth → This would help company reap the benefits of things like carbon trade; ~~carbon~~ environment sustainability; cost-savings; etc.
- ② Reduced level of emissions of harmful chemicals and gases.
- ③ A favorable public image.
- ④ Employees would be proud to work.
- ⑤ Encourages healthy competition and pressurises the rivals to adopt climate governance structure too.

How to develop climate governance structure?

① Investing in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds prudentially

- Reduce imbalanced spending
- Involve specialists before CSR spending
- Ensuring geographic equity

② Following rules like EIA study.

③ Going beyond CSR to CSV (Creating shared value). This would decrease inequality and hence make poor less vulnerable to climate change.

④ Doing Social Impact Assessment.

Good corporate governance, going beyond profit adds to growth as well as ensure good work culture for itself.

Hence, climate governance structure should be considered an opportunity for good corporate governance.

2.(a) Family values influence the decisions individuals make both within the family structure and outside of it. do you agree with the statement? Justify with relevant examples.

Inculcation of values means teaching ethical standards to child or developing moral system with respect to life. Family plays one of the most crucial roles here.

The family values deciding individuals decision-making.

→ Family is the 1st school of value.
One learns here to respect elders; think about other siblings; etc.

↳ This helps them decide outside family structure as to how to treat one's schoolmates, colleagues, etc.

→ Family members are immediate role models. eg one may become honest in family matters if his father is honest.

↳ This helps them take honest decisions outside home.

→ Authoritarian parenting makes children become either too obedient or too

disobedient.

↳ This will make the child behave in an authoritarian manner in front of his juniors once he grows up or goes to a school.

→ In nuclear families, unlike traditional ones, children become self-centered and individualistic.

↳ This becomes his/her habit at workplace or any other place as well.

→ Democratic parenting makes a child express his/her opinions freely at home.

↳ This will be extended to his life outside home as well.

Thus, Socialization part done by family is most crucial part and any fault there in may not be ~~it~~ easy to be corrected at other institutions such as schools; media; peer groups; etc.

2(b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'Nyaya' i.e., the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss.

A perfectly just society isn't possible. However, Constitution of India aspires to ensure justice to its citizens.

This justice (Nyaya) can be achieved with ethics (Niti). However, even 'Niti' shouldn't try to create a perfectly just society.

Niti ^{must be} more concerned with elimination of removable injustices

① 'Niti' ~~should~~ says that all humans have some basic rights called as human rights. eg right to food. This should never be denied to anyone.

② 'Niti' tells one to follow temperance, honesty, truthfulness, etc. This automatically leads to removal of injustice.

③ 'Niti' isn't of one dimension. It involves bioethics, geoethics, public service ethics, etc.

④ 'Niti' also seeks to maximise maximum good for maximum people.

⑤ 'Niti' tells one to focus on animal rights and rights of ~~no~~ every creature.

However, in certain circumstances, Niti should focus on a perfectly just society eg:-

- ① Declaring right to vote to every citizen of a country.
- ② Non-discrimination in public distribution system.
- ③ Right to life to everyone, under Article 21.

Hence, 'Niti' when combined with different circumstances leads to 'nyaya'.

3.(a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times.

Anonymity emphasizes that civil servants work from behind the screen, avoiding public gaze.

This is seen as restrictive especially with the advent of social media platforms like Twitter, Instagram, etc.

However, it's a great strength since :-

- ① It ensures that public servants work without the want of publicity.
- ② They can take any decision that might be against a particular section of society without fear.
- ③ Public servants are accountable for mishandling a situation to the government directly, not through people.

- ④ Prevents ostracization of civil servants, in case they take decisions against own community members.
- ⑤ Strengthens the morale of public servants.
- ⑥ Strengthens neutrality among public servants.
- ⑦ Helps them take courageous steps.

However, in the recent times, many civil servants are telling people about their work through social media. This helps them

- improve social image
- be proud of decisions that they take.

But, in the long run, anonymity should be foundational value and this would be more advantageous to the civil servants in long run.

3.(b) Corporate governance and business ethics are key factors influencing investment decisions and determining the flow of capital worldwide. In this context, discuss the inter-relationship between corporate governance and business ethics.

Business ethics^(BE) represents a set of ethical principles that are applied in a business environment eg giving true picture of products to consumers.

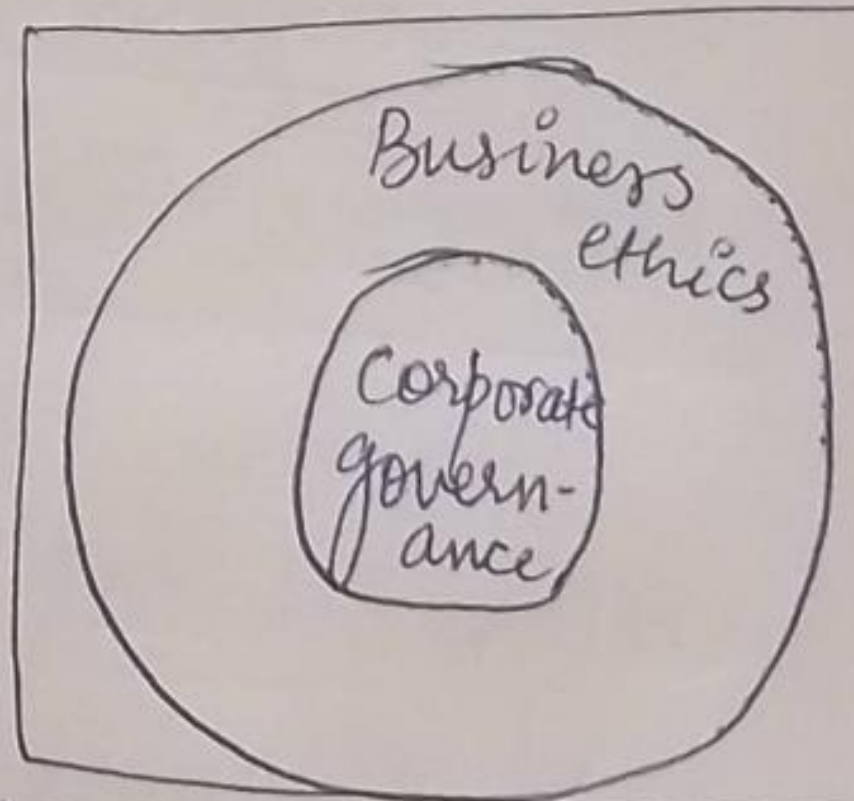
Corporate governance^(CG) on the other hand is more concerned with ~~app~~ practices that ensure interest of all the stakeholders. eg appointing directors in a transparent way.

Inter-relationship between CG and BE :-

① CG is considered as a subset of BE.

② CG forms the core of BE. Without CG, BE

will not be practisable outside the corporate world.



③ CG and BE are crucial in determining:

- an ethical work culture
- non-discrimination at workplace
- Maintaining standards in production of goods.
- Practices like anti-profiteering of GST benefits
- Consumer's confidence in goods
- Following laws ~~&~~ ^{and} regulations in letter and spirit.

④ CG as well as business ethics requires corporate world to invest in projects for Corporate Social Responsibility; District Mineral Foundation; etc.

Finally, ethical management of the business must accompany CG to yield the desired outcomes for a company.

4(a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective.

Foreign aid means transfer of money, goods or technological knowledge, from the developed one country to the other.

It has several benefits like

- Alleviates suffering
- Compensates war-torn nation
- Ensures principle of sacrifice of well-off countries, etc.

However, there are certain issues :-

- ① It has low regards to the indigenous culture.
- ② Serves self-interest of developed countries eg DDT distributed under malaria programs were ~~useful~~ useless in developed ones and hence sold to other countries.
- ③ Often obsolete technologies only are transferred.

- ④ Blackmails countries into alliance.
- ⑤ Fuels wars eg recent help by NATO countries to Ukraine is further fuelling war as Russia is increasing its attack.
- ⑥ Ill-targeted foreign aids are common.
- ⑦ leads to neo-colonialism.

Way forward :-

- ① Involvement of local administration and civil society in receiving foreign aid.
- ② Decreasing conditionalities imposed on the receiver nation.
- ③ Accurate assessment must be done before fund disbursement.

4(b) Explaining the meaning of media ethics, discuss why it is a prerequisite for democracy.

Media is said to be the fourth pillar of democracy as it's the "eye" of any country.

Thus, media ethics is very important for any democracy. Media ethics means ethical practices that has to be followed by media houses and media-persons eg Impartiality, non-partisanship, etc.

Benefits for democracy

- ① Helps people choose wisely in an election and otherwise
- ② Exposes corrupt practices without partisanship. This is important for a democracy.
- ③ An ethical media doesn't let the society get polarized on caste and creed lines.

4.) ethics in media would ensure that journalists are courageous to take steps.

5.) Would present an impartial world-view.

6.) An ethical media doesn't discriminate amongst different sections of society. Thus, leading to equality.

Hence, an ethical media is crucial. It can be ensured by awarding fearless journalism; giving credit ratings to media houses by civil societies; etc.

5(a) what do you understand by a situation of 'crisis of conscience'? Also, explain how a public servant can deal with such a situation.

Crisis of Conscience refers to the situation wherein one is faced with circumstances where he/she is expected or asked to work against what his inner conscience says.

eg when a civil servant is asked to remove encroachments from footpath, he/she will be under crisis of conscience about rights of various vendors.

How to deal with Crisis of Conscience?

- ① Take all necessary steps to ensure that minimum harm is done.
- ② A civil servant in such a situation should always prioritise public trust.
- ③ He/she should use compassion and Emotional Intelligence.

④ Every case should be first judged on merits and demerits. If merits outweigh latter, one should go with that action.

⑤ Should try to address the demerits of his/her decision.

eg in case of encroachment drive against footpath vendors, a civil servant should first convince all vendors and ask them to search for different locations and while doing the drive, the official should give away his emotions only if public trust is upheld by his action.

Hence, Crisis of Conscience can only be managed by emotional intelligence and courage.

5(b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like AI requires leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate.

Technological development has left humans far more advanced than ever. However, there're certain ethical issues. eg. recent AI consciousness in Google Lambda.

Thus, technological development should be led by values and ethics. For this,

① Identifying stakeholders is must eg any technology designed for children must have interface as per their tender age.

② Revenge technologies shouldn't be developed eg Pegasus spyware was developed by ~~Iran~~ ^{Israel} to snoop on its rivals.

This has even raised ethical concerns in India recently.

- ③ Human dignity is non-negotiable.
eg if AI seeks to snoop on right to privacy, it must be stopped.
- ④ Values like equity must be kept in mind.
- ⑤ Sustainability issues can be addressed by using green technologies.
- ⑥ Climate change impact should be minimum as humanity and earth is already reeling under its negative impacts.
- ⑦ Enough redressal mechanisms must be there against cases like AI Consciousness.

Only by values and ethics can the development of technology be of any use to humanity otherwise it'll dent human rights with time.

6.(a) It's argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments.

Red-tapism is extremely high in Indian bureaucracy. This impacts even the international policies framed by India.

Reasons :-

- Politicization of bureaucracy
- Poor ranking of India in Corruption Perception Index.
This shows that corruption in India is high.
- Erosion of ethics makes one incapable of taking decisions.
- Fear of ostracization due to recurrent scams like 2G scam, etc.

Hence, it's said that Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion.

Way Forward

- ① Ensuring anonymity in decision-making.

- ② Increasing transparency.
- ③ Active citizenry.
- ④ Strengthening PRIs and civil societies.
- ⑤ Stringent punishment against corruption.
- ⑥ Sensitization programs.
- ⑦ Regular training programs.
- ⑧ Awarding honesty in civil services.
- ⑨ Transparent postings, transfers, etc.

Thus, red-tapism in bureaucracy can be overcome easily and now-a-days, just like judicial activism, even bureaucratic activism is taking place.

(b) Corruption endangers not only the quality of governance but also threatens the very foundation of our society. Elucidate.

Corruption refers to the misuse of public office or public funds for private or personal gains.

Corruption endangering quality of Governance:-

- ① It increases indecision in bureaucracy.
- ② Dissuades honest people and encourages dishonest ones.
- ③ Decreases ethics among government officials and public servants.
- ④ Erodes public trust, thereby harming honest officials' enthusiasm.

Corruption threatening the foundation of society

- ① Economic loss to society
 - increased inflation
 - Big-ticket scams

② Social loss

- People accept corruption as a normal thing, if they see it happening everywhere.
- Promotes culture of lethargy, leading to slow pace of development.

③ Political loss

- Fuels radical trends eg naxalism.
- Decreases integrity of officials.

④ Ethical loss

- leads to a cycle of vengeance, where bribe-payers themselves become bribe-seekers.
- Promotes end-oriented rather than means-oriented values.

Hence, corruption rots away an administration, person and even the society as a whole in long term.

6(c) Discuss the foundational values of civil services, which are prerequisites in building a responsive public administration. Also, highlight how Mission Karmayogi aspires to make public administration more responsive.

A responsive public administration is one which is sensitive to the demands of public.

FOUNDATIONAL VALUES FOR A RESPONSIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Integrity : This ensures that public officials take decisions in alignment with their thoughts and actions.
- Probity : - It makes civil servants hear the voice of everyone, thereby ensuring responsiveness.
- Courage - Without this, responsive bureaucracy is not possible.
- Compassion - It's the mother of all emotions and emotions are pre-requisite for responsiveness.

MISSION KARMAYOGI :-

It seeks to :-

- ① Regularly train civil servants.
- ② Making civil servants more capable in taking good decisions.
- ③ Sensitizes civil servants about various dimensions of society.
- ④ Asks civil servants to perform duty at any cost.

Overall, Mission Karmayogi seeks to strengthen the foundational values that are required for a responsive civil servant and hence is helpful in this regard.

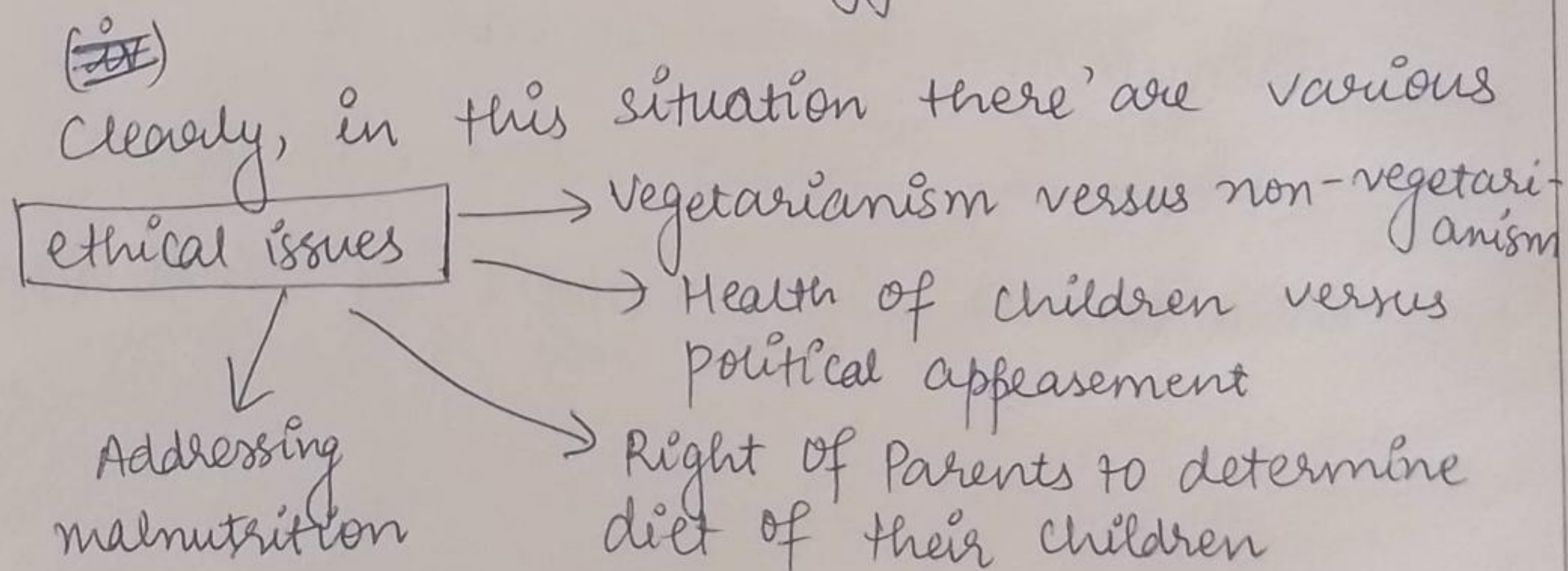
7. Ans.) The present case is an example of issues revolving around mid-day meal scheme for school going children, which requires a delicate handling since it's the question of health.

(a) STAKEHOLDERS

(i) Health of Children → If they are provided eggs, children can easily combat malnourishment. They can't afford to eat eggs at home.

(ii) Government of State → It's responsible for ensuring good health of citizens, as per DPSPs.

(iii) Parents, Teachers and other members of a particular religious group → These people must be following vegetarianism and thus they are against the introduction of eggs.



(b) Thus, there are following options available

i) Disallowing the inclusion of eggs into the meal.

By doing so, it'll be ensured that members of a particular community are not hurt, if their religion discourages eggs.

However, it'll lead to deterioration of health of children of the state 'x' at the cost of vote-bank politics.

ii) Disallowing eggs but providing other nutrient-rich food items

By doing so, malnutrition can be ensured but those advocating for inclusion of egg with scientific facts will be disappointed.

iii) Allowing eggs to be included

This would ensure that problem of malnutrition is taken care of.

However, parents and children who're not in support of inclusion

of eggs will lose out, as parents will discourage children from eating ~~eggs~~^{meal} and thus children will have no incentive to go to school.

(iv) Deciding the plate composition on the case-to-case basis

By doing so, both sides will be taken care of. However, this might lead to differentiation among children in school. eg some may decide to sit at some other place while eating. This will be troublesome.

(c) Thus, following course of action might be chosen: -

(i) Eggs can be replaced with other nutrient-rich food items such as bananas; milk; whole grains like dalia; etc.

(ii) However, it can be given as an option that those who want eggs to be included in their diet, must come to school on weekends to collect their share of eggs, which they can carry to home or eat in school itself.

By doing so, religious sentiments as well
as health of children can be taken care
of ⁱⁿ parallel.

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8. Recently, the government has proposed a bill to increase the age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. It has been argued that it will help women improve their nutritional status, lower maternal mortality rate and improve the overall health status of women. However, some critics have stated that the proposed law would be counterproductive to women's cause and the desired objectives will not be met. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?

(b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?

(c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

[20]

हाल ही में, सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। यह कई विचार बता है कि इनसे महिलाओं को उनके शारीरिक स्तर में सुधार करने, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने और महिलाओं की समग्र स्वास्थ्य स्थिति में सुधार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी। हालांकि, कुछ आलोचकों का मत है कि प्रस्तावित कानून महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण के अनिष्ट होना और वांछित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव होगा?

(b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपलब्ध किए जा सकने वाले अन्य साधनों की विवेचना कीजिए।

8 Ans.) Increasing the age of marriage for women in India is a long pending demand. Advocates of the cause say that this will increase the status of women and ensure equality at par with men.

(a) Positive effects of increase in age

- i) More opportunity for ~~a~~ higher education and thus more women can be employed in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- ii) Decrease in maternal mortality due to lower age of mother.
- iii) Equality with men in respect of age of marriage.
- iv) Act as a deterrence against child marriage.

Negative effects of increase in age

- i) Increased restriction on Consensual relations.
- ii) Increased rates of elopement of those who want to ~~a~~ marry early.
- iii) Shifts the focus entirely on age i.e.,

quantitative factor. This will decrease the focus on nutritional and other developmental aspects.

iv) Parents may start treating them more as a burden as poor parents generally want to marry off their daughters early.

(b) Legislation is one of the most effective ways to for social change. Legislation-

i) develops fear of law among wrong-doers.

ii) ensures that the voice of downtrodden ones are heard.

iii) sets the boundary with regard to what is right and what is wrong. Thus, acts as an external locus of control.

However, legislation isn't what all is required for social change.

eg There are prescribed laws against beating of children by parents and teachers. But, beating has been used by parents and teachers since early time to control their children. A mere legislation can't prevent this from happening.

Rather, what's required is social influence and persuasion. eg if parents and teachers are told about psychological impacts on children and at the same time, if they are persuaded to give up this way, problem is more likely to be solved.

(c) Similarly, in case of age of marriage of women, other agents that can be used for social change are as follows:-

- (i) ASHA, ANMs, etc. may persuade girls to practice restraint to avoid early age pregnancies.
- (ii) Successful women from various fields such as teachers, environmentalists, etc. may be roped in to influence parents against marrying their daughters early.
- (iii) Government may provide for better nutritious for women. India is a country where anaemia is highly prevalent. Thus, merely increasing the age of marriage won't be helpful.
- (iv) Educational facilities for girls can be

enhanced by providing better school infrastructure.

(v) Safety of girls is paramount to make parents assured that ~~there~~ their daughters are safe on road and public places.

In such a case, parents may be more willing to send their daughters to schools and colleges.

Thus, sensitisation of police and better training of police is required.

(vi) PRIs can be instrumental in addressing concerns of girls at local level. eg they can arrange defence training for girls.

Hence, with legislation and many other agents ^{only} can we bring a change in age of marriage for girls.

9. Climate change not only threatens our ecosystems but also undermines the foundation of our fundamental rights, deepens inequalities and creates new forms of injustice. Adapting to climate change and trying to mitigate its impacts are not just a matter of scientific knowledge and political will but also demand a broader view of a complex, inter-related situation. Human induced climate change has brought in several ethical dimensions not just in causing climate change but also in the role and responsibility in mitigating it.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues arising out of human-induced climate change.

(b) What ethical principles should form the basis of global action on climate change? (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पर्यावरणिकी संरचना को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी खतरा करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के नुकसान का प्रभाव केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण के बिना नहीं है। इसके लिए उद्योग और परम्परा रूप से संबंधित पर्यावरणिकी के संबंध में एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है। मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का नुकसान करने संबंधी दायित्व और उत्तरदायित्व से संबंधित कई नैतिक प्रश्नों को भी उजागर किया है।

(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर वैश्विक कार्रवाई के आधार कोशर्त नैतिक सिद्धांत होने चाहिए?

9 Ans.) Human induced climate change has exacerbated many already prevailing issues and thus many conventions and conferences seek to mitigate this. But, ethical issues still remain unaddressed.

(a) [ETHICAL ISSUES]

- i) Anthropocentrism versus rights of animals and plants.
- ii) Displacement of communities → Inter-State and Intra-state.
- iii) Sustainability of current practices.
- iv) 'Loss and Damage' compensation to be paid to vulnerable countries is itself confusing.
- v) Climate finance
- vi) Phasing out of coal versus reduced usage of coal.
- vii) Climate change has been led by mostly Europe and USA whereas brunt is felt by weak and marginalised.

viii) Exploration of new sources of clean energy eg nuclear energy is itself conflicting.

ix) Pressure on 'developing countries' by 'developed ones'

x) Increasing incidences of heatwaves combined with unavailability of water and electricity.

xi) Birth of new diseases due to climate change. This will impact the developing world the most eg recent vaccine nationalisation discriminates against poor.

(b) Environmental ethics teaches one to live in complete harmony with the environment :-

i) Sustainability → All global actions should be based on sustainable use of natural resources.

(ii) Reducing the amount of waste generated eg recent right to repair legislation; one charge for all devices legislation by EU.

(iii) Collectivism → It implies that concrete collective steps are the need of the hour.

(iv) Individualism → It means every individual action matters.

(v) Conservation of resources by finding its alternatives. eg in India, Plastic bags have been replaced by paper bags by shopkeepers.

(vi) Co-existence → with plants and wild-life while treating them alike to humans.

(vii) Environment-centric legislations eg Arctic Bill by India.

viii) Holism → So that environment is conserved in total and not in

bits and parts, which leads to wastage.
Hence, with environmental ethics in
mind, one can easily make all necess-
ary arrangements at individual,
social as well as global level on
climate change.

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10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

- (a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.
(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?
(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर नौकरी के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिना किसी छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सॉल्वर्स" का चाली परीक्षाओं के दौरान एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ गया है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है। हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से भ्रष्टाचार की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को अवाकून कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा अपने ऊपर इम्पीयर होने का दावा है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। उसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने यह सवाल में इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार उपासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेता, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित पूरी संस्था में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

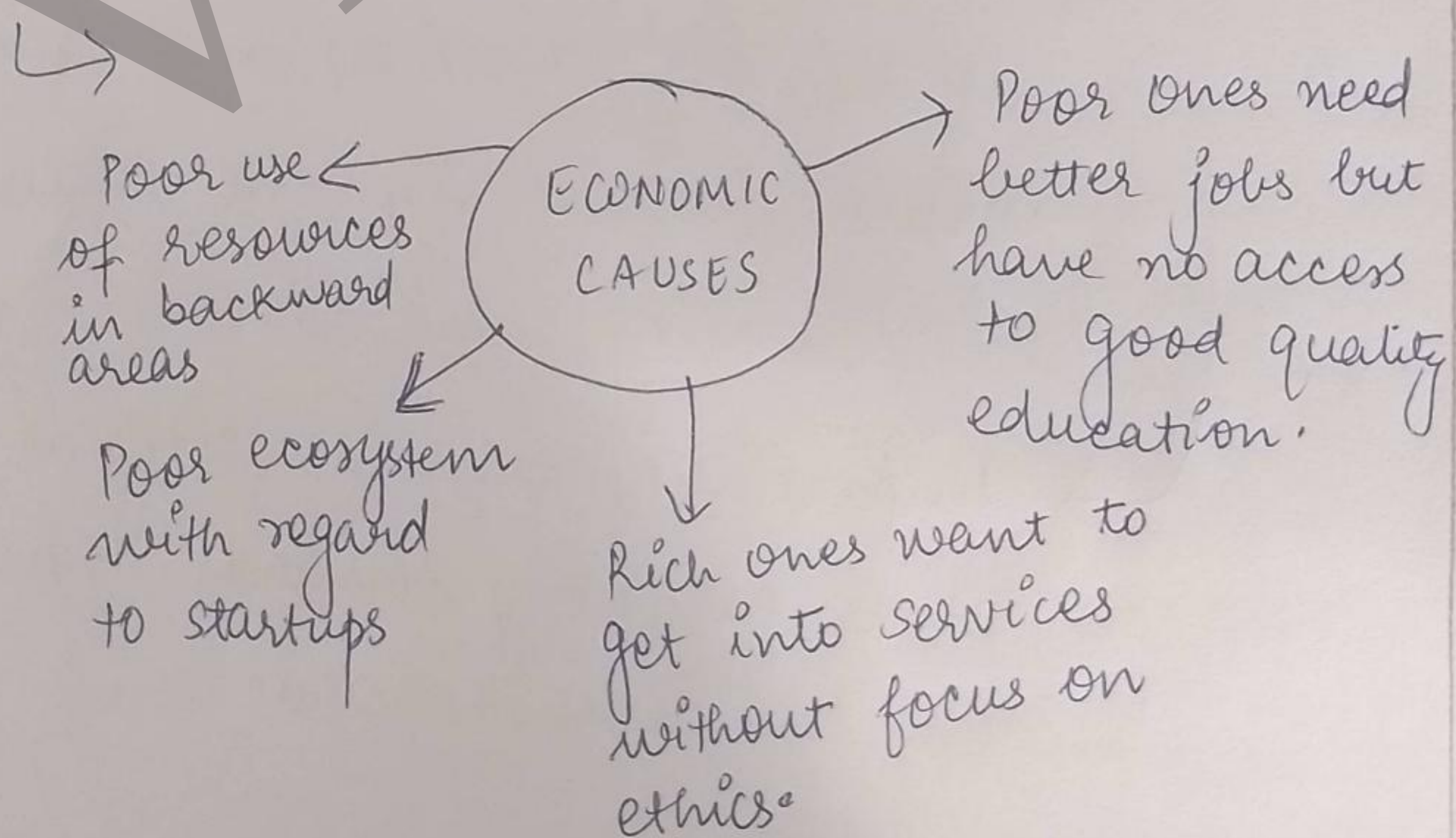
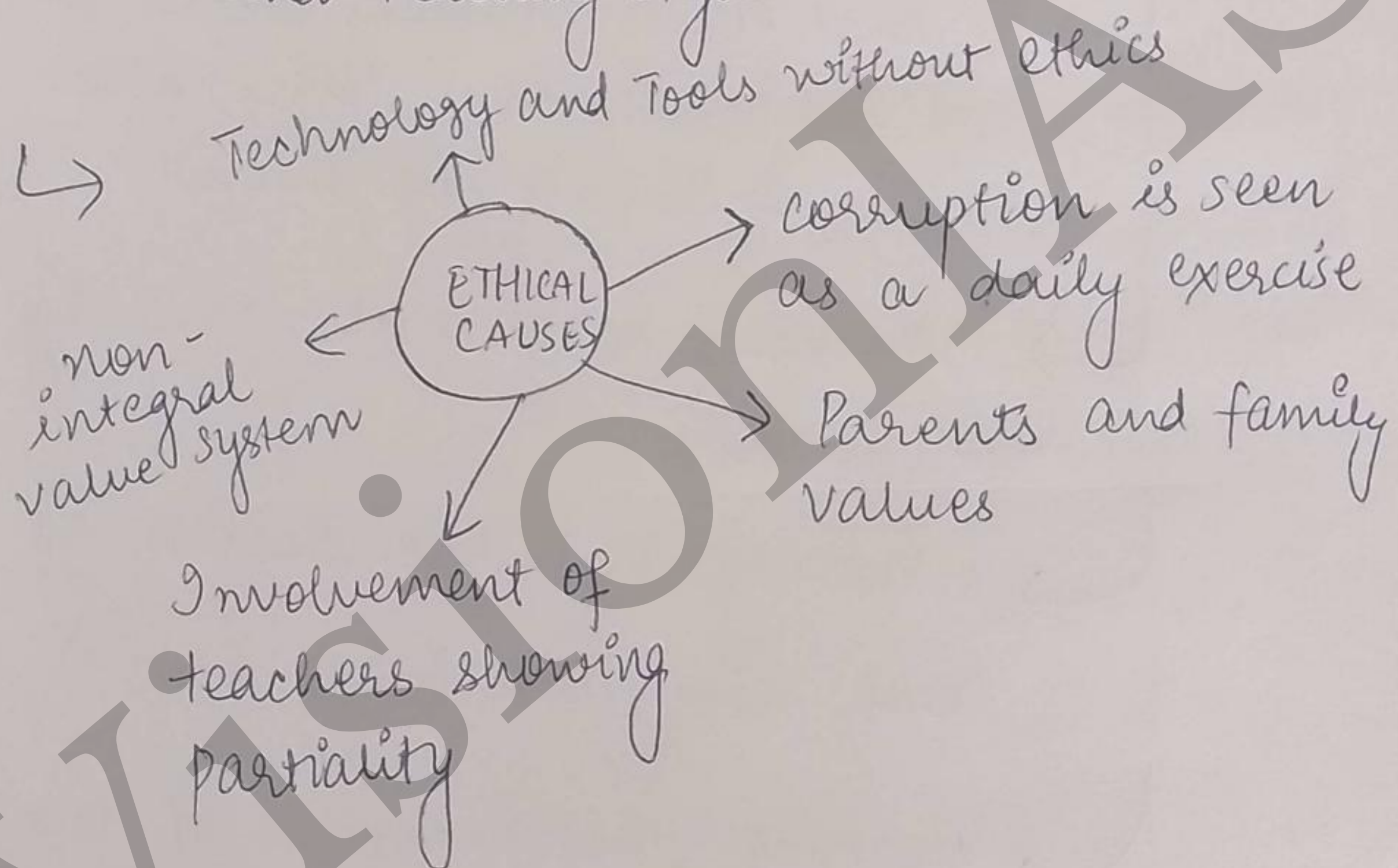
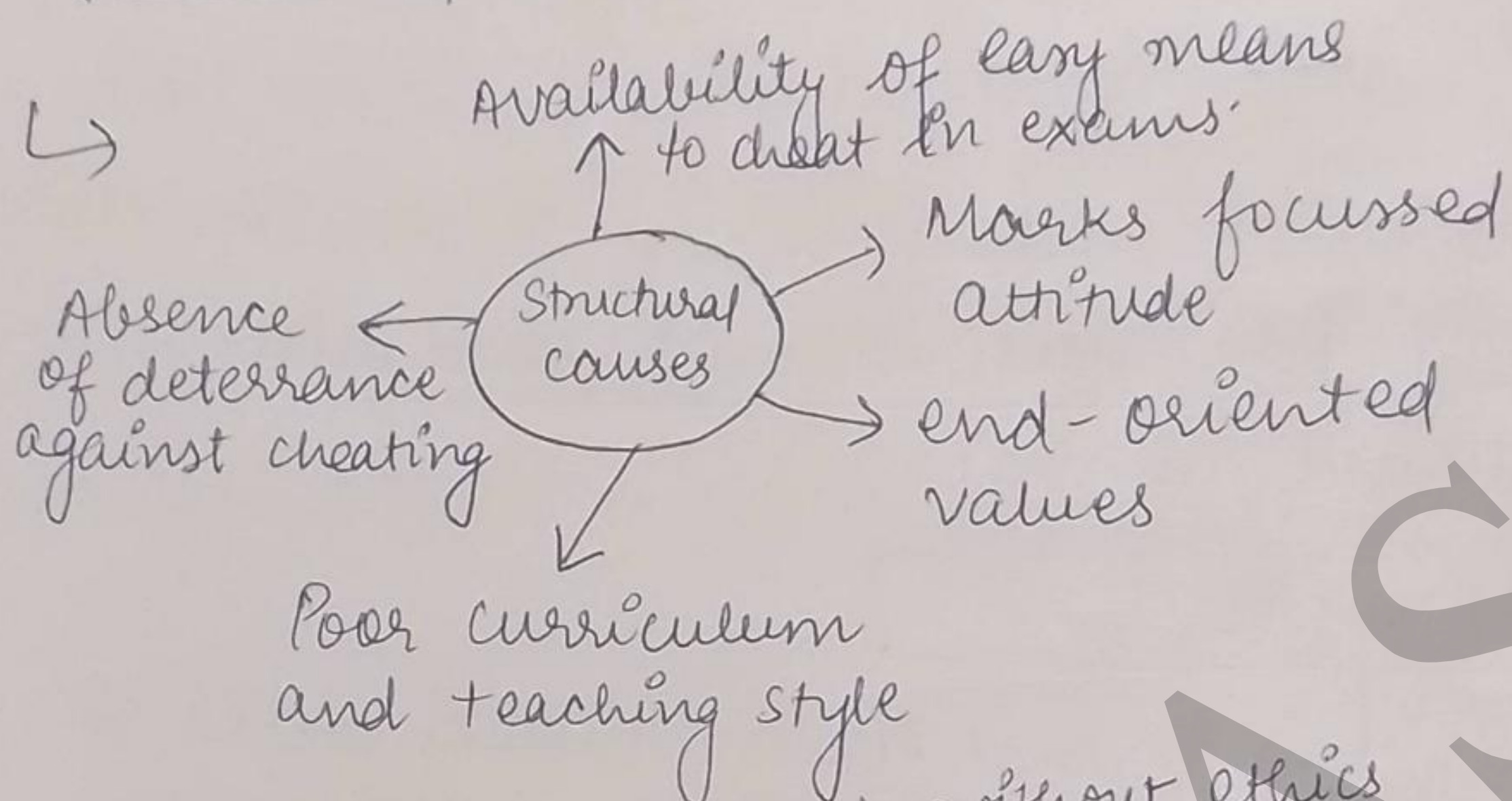
- (a) इस प्रकार से संगठित वैलिक घुटों को स्पष्टिकर कीजिए।
(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में भ्रष्टाचार क्यों जारी है?
(c) प्रक्रिया में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

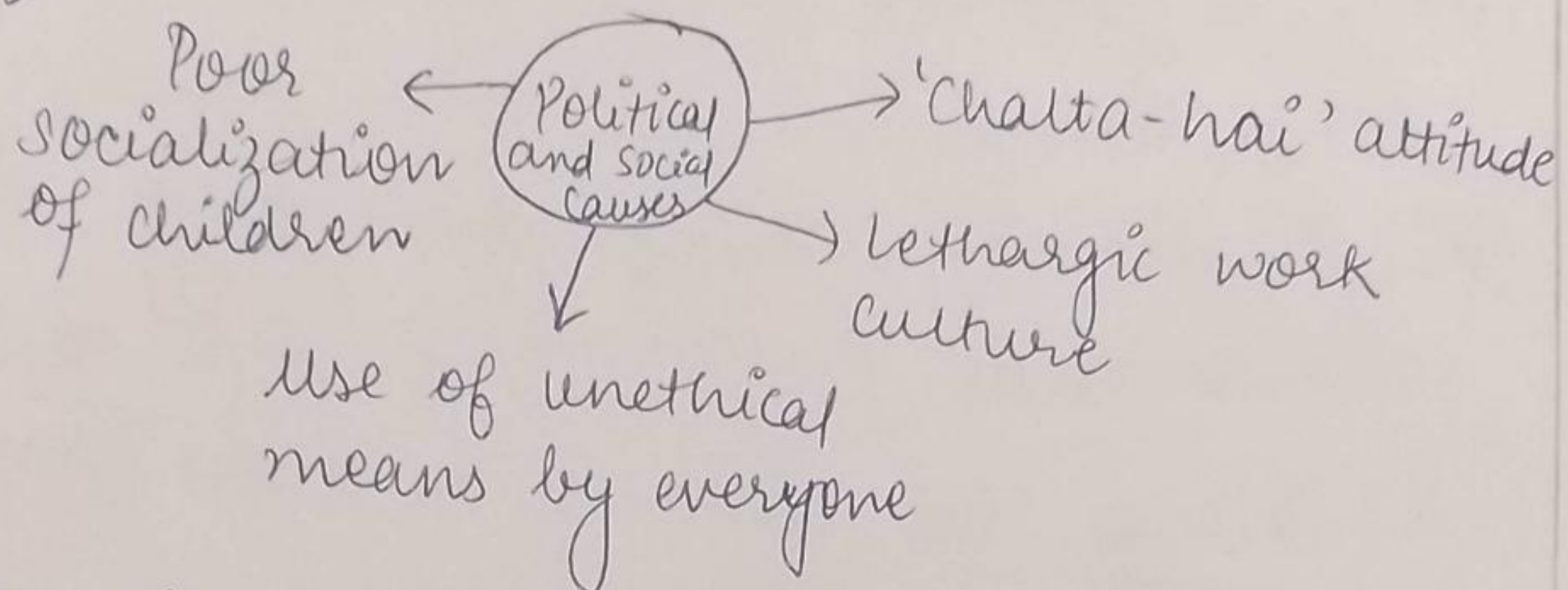
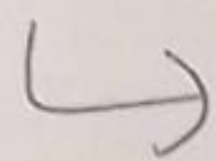
10 Ans.) Recently, many cases of cheating in exam have surfaced eg NEET 2022. I, as an important entity in a state have the responsibility to ensure that only good and deserving candidates are allotted the seat.

(a) **ETHICAL ISSUES**

- Personal ethics (towards career of my daughter) versus Professional ethics ⇒ Conflict of interest.
- Preventing large scale cheating in future.
- Filtering out the deserving and non-deserving ones.
- Hearing the demands of those asking for cancellation of exam versus jeopardising the career of deserving candidates.
- Impartiality towards citizens versus partiality towards those who had worked hard.

(b) Cheating in exams is prevalent in many states of India





(C) To prevent a similar situation arising in future:-

(i) Teaching curriculum needs to be value-centric.

(ii) Sensitisation of invigilators

→ with regard to new hi-tech devices

→ with regard to dealing nasty candidates easily.

(iii) Manning of exam centers by vigilant officers in civil dress — to track any unethical ongoing.

(iv) Installation of CCTVs and other

sensor that can detect the availability of hi-tech devices.

(v) Proper checking at the gates using latest techniques.

(vi) Disallowing things like wig in exam halls.

(vii) Ceiling the campus so that any video of ongoing exams aren't in the hands of miscreants.

By taking above steps, I'll be able to ensure that only deserving candidates reach their goals and those who are undeserving are not able to grab seats.

11. You are a young officer posted as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. You receive a complaint against the appointment of a Dalit woman in a village school for cooking food under the Mid-Day Meal scheme by parents of some students. The parents are putting immense pressure on the school management to discontinue the services of the woman concerned on the basis of long-standing social norms of caste impurity. They also say that if the management fails to take a favourable decision, keeping in mind the prevailing social customs, they will convene a village assembly and take action against the woman and her family members, including boycotting them socially.

Based on the above information, address the following:

- (a) Identify the issues involved in the given case study.
(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर पदस्थापित युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको कुछ छात्रों के माता-पिता द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत स्कूल में खाने के लिए एक दांच के स्कूल में एक दलित महिला की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होती है। वे माता-पिता नये समय से नहीं आ रही जातिगत अनुष्ठान के सामाजिक मानकों के आधार पर संबंधित महिला की सेवाओं को बंद करने के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन पर भारी दबाव डाल रहे हैं। उनका कहना है कि यदि प्रबंधन उचित सामाजिक गति-विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में विफल रहता है, तो वे एक आम जनता आयोजन करेंगे और महिला एवं उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक बहिष्कार सहित कार्रवाई करेंगे।

उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त उद्घाटन में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) जातिगत भेदभाव जारी रहने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, वर्तमान मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उसे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

11 Ans.) The present case shows a lack of compassion and understanding on the part of upper castes with respect to Dalits. This is prevalent in India still in 21st century.

a.) ETHICAL ISSUES

- Right to work / choose one's profession is a fundamental right as well as a DPSP.
- Boycott of the lady and her family would lead to poor psychological impacts on them.
- Discrimination at this level will teach future generations i.e., children to further continue the process.
- Concept of purity and pollution versus right to a dignified living.
- Practice of untouchability as against Article 17.

(b.) Reasons behind continuing caste discrimination are manifold :-

- (i) Concept of purity and pollution mentioned in ancient texts, that are revered by upper caste people.
- (ii) Absence of caste mobility in the four fold varna classification.
- (iii) Politicization of caste eg seeking votes on caste lines.
- (iv) Casteization of politics eg political parties like BSP. Once upper caste feels that their hegemony is threatened by such parties, they engage in discrimination.

(v) At School level

- Teachers themselves indulge in untouchability eg recently in Rajasthan a Dalit boy was killed by teacher for touching a pot meant for upper caste.
- Teachers segregate students in different columns based on caste.

- (vi) At higher education level, many times, Dalits and Tribals are made fund of due to
- poor economic background
 - taking admissions using reservation criteria.

Hence, caste discrimination continues due to day-to-day practices of one's family, peer group, school, etc.

I, as an SDM, can take following steps:-

- (i) Pass an order to the school management against any practices derogatory to the Dalits. The school should not discontinue the appointment of the lady.
- (ii) I shall meet ~~with~~ the village assembly members and use emotional intelligence and persuasion to make sure that they don't take away the rights of the Dalit family.
- (iii) In case Dalit family is made to face the social boycott inspite of my efforts, I shall myself go to

the school and eat mid-day-meal. I shall sensitise students about each other.

(iv) Students can be asked to overcome the walls of social boycott and reach out to the Dalit family.

(v) If students can persuade their families at home, it will be the ~~the~~ victory of righteousness against evil practices.

At the same time, I shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the Dalit woman and her family faces no threats against

By doing so, I shall be able to uphold 'Constitutional Morality' as per Article 14, 16, 17 and 21. I shall be able to take an impartial stand and ~~the~~ remove the menace of caste discrimination.

12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed its strength to be slightly below the minimum value required for granting approval for its further construction and completion. The local contractor paid hefty bribes to some officials in the PWD to get the contract. These officials are pressurising the quality control lab in the PWD to sign the report and give the required approval to the bridge. The local MLA is also pressuring the concerned lab for the approval, as elections in the state are approaching and the bridge has to be inaugurated. However, the in-charge of the lab is aware that if he grants approval and any mishappening related to the bridge occurs in the future, he may come under scrutiny. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the issues involved in this scenario?
(b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.
(c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, इसे के निर्माण कार्य और इसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (लैन्गु) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अव्यवस्थित स्थिति की गई। वे अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर निर्भर पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को अव्यवस्थित मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और अविश्व में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इन संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- (a) इन परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) प्रदान स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
(c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तथ्यों के साथ अवधि सिद्ध कीजिए।

12 Ans.) * The present case is a perfect example of how corruption can be a life-threatening disease if not curbed at any early stage. Corruption here can lead to death of many in future.

(A) ISSUES INVOLVED :-

- Integrity versus corruption.
- Timely-completion before elections versus quality completion.
- Impartiality in granting tender.
- Personal ethics versus Professional order by seniors.
- Profit motive versus public good
- Credibility of PWD.

(b) Thus, the lab in-charge has following options :-

(i) Sign the report and give the approval

By doing so, he can overcome the irritation of his seniors but at the

same time, his inner conscience would never allow him to live peacefully.

Also, if any future mishappenings happen, he shall be liable to legal consequences.

(ii) Not sign the report

By doing so, he shall be able to prevent crisis of conscience and keep himself safe from legal consequences.

But, the corrupt officials may disturb his mental peace and the work culture may be distorted for him.

(iii) Resign from his job → This is not an acceptable act and if some corrupt official acquires his position, he'll anyways consider himself guilty for future mishappenings.

(C) COURSE OF ACTION : -

- ↳ Lab in-charge may report to the senior authorities with evidences of bribery against the officials.
- ↳ He should then release a fresh tender and initiate a bidding process afresh.
- ↳ At the same time, he must ensure that the MLA doesn't pressurize him. For this, he should take MLA under confidence that his/her constituency will have a high quality bridge.
- ↳ To prevent mutual suspicion environment in workplace, he should act with integrity at his workplace.

By doing so, he shall be able to show courage of conviction and overcome indecision. He shall be

able to save the lives of hundreds
of people in future and hence
desire life-long satisfaction °

VisionIAS